

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2004

**Fort Drum
Public Works
Fort Drum, New York 13602**
(Public Water Supply ID#NY 2212214)

Introduction

This is an annual report on the quality of the water delivered by Fort Drum. Under the "Consumer Confidence Reporting Rule" of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Sanitary Code, community water systems are required to report this water quality information to the consuming public. Presented in this report is information on the source of our water, its constituents and the health risks associated with any contaminants. This report covers the period of 1 January 2004 through 31 December 2004.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- 2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming;
- 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;
- 4) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the NYSDOH and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribe regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The NYSDOH and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants can be obtained by the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or from their website (<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/sdwa/sdwa.html>).

We continually monitor the drinking water for contaminants. Our water is safe to drink; however, some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their healthcare provider about drinking water.

The amount of people served by the Fort Drum drinking water system is, on average, approximately 16,500. This population is constantly changing due to the nature of frequent military reassignments. This population figure includes those people living on the installation and those who work on post but reside in other communities. The drinking water on Fort Drum is a mixture of drinking water supplied by the Development Authority of the North Country (DANC) and groundwater wells located on the installation. Under a purchase agreement, Fort Drum receives approximately 1.5 million gallons per day (MGD) from the DANC. The DANC is a supplier that purchases water from the City of Watertown and delivers it to Fort Drum through its piping system.

Watertown's source of drinking water is the Black River. The treatment process at the Watertown Drinking Water Treatment Plant (DWTP) includes coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and chlorine disinfection. Carbon and Potassium Permanganate are added to the water to control taste and odor. Soda Ash and Sodium Silicate are added for pH and corrosion control. Fluoride is also added to the finished water to help fight tooth decay. Fort Drum supplements water purchased from DANC with groundwater from wells located on the installation.

There are a total of 10 drilled groundwater wells located to the east of the cantonment area near the airfield that make up the remainder of the water demand on Fort Drum, which tends to be an average of about 0.5 MGD. The treatment process at the Fort Drum DWTP consists of chlorine disinfection and fluoride injection.

Monitoring of Your Drinking Water

As State and Federal regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include total coliforms, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead, copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, and synthetic organic compounds. The NYSDOH allows us to test for some of the contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. The City of Watertown is also required to test the drinking water that the DANC supplies us for the above contaminants. Our personnel collect water samples from the groundwater wells, the drinking water treatment plant, the drinking water distribution system and residents' taps. Samples are then taken to an accredited laboratory for analysis according to EPA-approved testing methods. The NYSDOH District Office, located in the State Office Building at 317 Washington Street, maintains jurisdiction over our drinking water. They can be reached by telephone at (315) 785-2277.

Definitions

Several terms used in this report are defined below:

- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below, which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
- 90th Percentile Value: The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system.
- Treatment Technique (IT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

- Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- Milligrams per liter (mg/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).
- MicroGrams per liter (ug/L): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Summary of Fort Drum Drinking Water Monitoring Results

Table 1. The following table presents analytical results of Fort Drum's monitoring for the reporting period of 2004. Other contaminants that were tested and not detected are not included in this table.

Table of Detected Contaminants in Fort Drum's Source Drinking Water - 2004							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL, TT, or AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform	NO	06/04; & 07/04;	2; & 2;	Positive samples	0	1/month	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity'	NO	1/03	0.50 (NO-0.5)	NTU	N/A	TT= \leq 5 NTU TT = 95% of samples $<$ 0.3 NTU	Particles from corrosion of water mains: Particles introduced during the treatment process or too fine to filter completely.
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	NO	11/04	0.152 ² NO-0.36	mg/L (ppm)	1.3	AL-1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead	YES	11/04	10.44 NO - 40 (90 th %) 17 # sites $>$ 15 = 6	ug/L (ppb)	15	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate	NO	7/02	28	mg/L	NA	MCL-250	Naturally occurring.
Nitrate	NO	3/04; 4/04; 7/04;10/04;11/04	7.67 7.01-8.14	mg/L (ppm)	10	MCL -10	Run off from fertilizer use, Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	NO	7/02	0.27	mg/L	2	MC-2	Erosion of natural products.
Fluoride	NO	Jan 04-Dec 04	0.57 0.1-0.9	mg/L	2.2	MCL=2.2	Natural and added for prevention of tooth decay.
Manganese	NO	7/02	0.11	mg/L	NA	MCL=300	Naturally occurring.
Chloride	NO	7/02	15	mg/L	NA	MCL=250	Road salt infiltration or naturally occurring.
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes	NO	01, 04, 07, & 10/04	40.78 ⁴ 0.61 - 113	ug/L (ppb)	N/A	MCL = 80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid	NO	01, 04, 07, & 10/04	23.48 ⁵ 1.2 - 49	ug/L (ppb)	N/A	MCL = 60	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Notes:

¹Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. Our highest average distribution system turbidity measurement for the year was 0.50 NTU and was recorded in January 2003. State regulations require that the turbidity must always be below 5 NTU.

² Fort Drum conducted two rounds of sampling consisting of 30 sampling sites for lead and copper during 2004. Copper action level of 1.30 mg/l was not exceeded in either of the sampling rounds. However, lead action level of 15 ug/l was exceeded in the second round of sampling in November 2004.

The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 4th highest value (0.26 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

³The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the thirty (30) samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at six of the 30 sites tested during second round of sampling. Action levels for Lead were exceeded in the 9900, 9100, and 8000 block residential areas. As per regulations, the New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH) issued a notice of Community Water System MCL Exceedence on **March 9, 2005**.

The Fort Drum Department of Public Works (DPW) and MEDDAC Environmental Health (EH) are currently investigating potential sources of the elevated lead levels. The levels are being recorded ONLY in 6 sets of quarters within the 9900, 9100, and 8000 block areas. General and targeted community notification and education materials on reducing exposure to lead in drinking water will be distributed to the housing areas. Enclosed is the educational material to be distributed. It is advised to follow the guidance in the materials until DPW has resolved the elevated lead levels.

⁴This level represents the annual running quarterly average calculated from data collected.

⁵This level represents the annual running quarterly average calculated from data collected.

Table 2. The following table presents analytical results of Fort Drum's monitoring for the reporting period of 2004.

Table of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation - Fort Drum's Source Drinking Water - 2004						
Contaminant	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL, TT, or AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Acetochlor	11/04	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Herbicide used with cabbage, citrus, coffee, and corn crops.
2,4 - Dinitrotoluene	11/04	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Used in the production of isocyanate, dyes, and explosives.
2,6 - Dinitrotoluene	11/04	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Used as a mixture with 2,4-dinitrotoluene (similar uses)
4-4'-DDE	11/04	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Degradation product of DOT; a general insecticide.
DCPA acid metabolites/ DACTHAL	11/04	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Degradation products of DCPA; an herbicide used on grasses and weeds with fruit and vegetable crops; the two DCPA degradates are measured and reported as a single analyte,
EPTC	11/04	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Herbicide used on annual grasses and weeds, with potatoes and corn.
Molinate	11/04	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Selective herbicide used with rice; controls watergrass.
MTBE	11/04	ND	ug/L	NA	N/A	Octane enhancer in unleaded gasoline,
Nitrobenzene	11/04	ND	ug/L	NA	N/A	Used in the production of aniline, which is used to make dyes, herbicides, and drugs.
Terbacil	11/04	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Herbicide used with sugarcane, alfalfa, and some fruit, etc.
Perchlorate	11/04	ND	ug/L	N/A	N/A	Oxygen additive in solid fuel propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks.

Notes:

Drinking water compliance samples were collected at the system. The following contaminants were not detected: Acetochlor, 2,4 - Dinitrotoluene, 2,6 - Dinitrotoluene, 4-4'-DDE, DCPA acid metabolites, nitrobenzene, EPTC, Molinate, MTBE, Terbacil, and Perchlorate.

Table 3. The following table presents analytical results of the City of Watertown and DANC's monitoring for the reporting period of 2004. Other contaminants that were tested and not detected are not included in this table

Table of Detected Contaminants in City of Watertown's Drinking Water - 2004							
Contaminant	Violation Yes/No	Date of Sample	Level Detected (Avg/Max) (Range)	Unit Measure	MCLG	Regulatory Limit MCL, TT, or AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Turbidity ¹ Distribution	NO	8/04	0.83 (0.10-0.83)	NTU	N/A	TT=<5 NTU	Particles from corrosion of water mains.
Turbidity ^{1a} Composite Filter Effluent	NO	9/04	0.27max. (0.04-0.27)	NTU	N/A	TT = 95% of samples < 0.3 NTU	Particles introduced during the treatment process or too fine to filter completely
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper	NO	2004	.93 ² .010-.260	mg/L (ppm)	1.3	AL-1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead	NO	2004	11 ³ NO - 72	ug/L (PPb)	15	AL-15	Corrosion of household plumbing
Sulfate	NO	7/02	28	mg/L	NA	MCL-250	Naturally occurring
Nitrate	NO	7/04	0.22	mg/L (ppm)	10	MCL-10	Run off from fertilizer use, Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	NO	7/02	0.27	mg/L	2	MCL-2	Erosion of natural products
Fluoride	NO	7/02	1.2	mg/L	2.2	MCL=2.2	Natural and added for prevention of tooth decay
Manganese	NO	7/02	0.11	mg/L	NA	MCL=300	Naturally occurring
Chloride	NO	7/02	15	mg/L	NA	MCL=250	Road salt infiltration or naturally occurring
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes	NO	02, 05, 08, & 11/04	56 ⁴ 18-117	Ug/L	NA	MCL = 80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acid	NO	02, 05, 08, & 11/04	37 ⁵ 0-53	Ug/L	NA	MCL = 80	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

Notes (from Watertown 2004 ADWQR):

The City of Watertown is currently required to sample 30 homes every three years for lead and copper levels. The latest round of sampling took place during the summer of 2004. Action levels are not exceeded as long as 90% of the samples tested contain less than 15 ppb for lead and 1.3 ppm for copper. The next scheduled round of sampling for Lead and Copper will be in 2007.

¹Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We test it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Our highest average distribution system turbidity measurement for the year was 0.83 NTU and was recorded in August 2004.. State regulations require that the turbidity must always be below 5 NTU.

^{1a}The regulations require that 95% of the combined filter effluent turbidity levels recorded have measurements below 0.3 NTU. The maximum combined filter effluent level recorded at the plant in 2004 was 0.27 NTU and occurred in September 2004. 100% of the combined filter effluent turbidity levels were below the MCL.

²The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the 30 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90th percentile value was the 4th highest value (0.93 mg/L). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.

³The level presented represents the 90th percentile of the thirty (30) samples collected. The action level for lead was exceeded at three of the 30 sites tested.

⁴This level represents the annual running quarterly average calculated from data collected.

⁵This level represents the annual running quarterly average calculated from data collected.

Additional Information on Detected Contaminants

We constantly monitor for various contaminants in the water supply to meet all regulatory requirements. The above table only lists detected contaminants. Many other contaminants have also been tested for, but were either not present or were below the detection limits of the laboratory equipment.

As shown in the Table 1, the Fort Drum Water System exceeded the MCL for total coliforms last year. Below is additional information on this violation.

Total Coliforms- Since we collect fewer than 40 total coliform samples per month, we are required to report the highest monthly number of positive samples. A total of two total coliform positive samples were detected for June, and July 2004. Because this number of total coliform positive samples is above the MCL, the following health effects statement is required: "Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems."

Nitrate - Levels of nitrate above the MCL of 10ppm were detected in Wells #5 and #6 in 2003. In response Wells # 5 and #6 were immediately removed from service, and remained out of service throughout 2004. We continued to monitor nitrate levels in Wells #5 and #6 throughout 2004.

Also shown in Table 1, the Fort Drum Water System also exceeded the MCL for lead concentration last year. Below is additional information on this exceedence.

Lead - High lead concentrations were detected in the 8000, 9100, and 9900 housing areas in November, 2004. Currently, a specific cause for the abrupt increase in lead concentrations in these areas, compared to 2003 levels, has not been identified. However the first lead sampling round completed in 2004 was in regulatory compliance.

Fiscal Year 2004 distribution lead and copper samples were used for compliance purposes from Jan to Dec 2004. Our 90th percentile concentrations for lead and copper are calculated to be 17 and 152 micrograms per liter, respectively. The action level for lead (EPA, 15 micrograms per liter) was exceeded. **Hence, DPW has delivered public education materials complying with the "content of written materials" (Section 5-1.44 NYX Sanitary Code) to each housing unit within the 8000, 9100, and 9900 areas. We are also mandated to reissue these materials to housing units in the 8000, 9100 and 9900 areas every 6 months. Additional lead and copper monitoring will be conducted during each half of 2005 as part of our water quality surveillance.**

Corrective actions taken by Fort Drum to resolve the elevated lead concentrations were as follows:

1. Resample housing units with lead concentrations above action level of 15 ug/L collecting first draw sample followed by second sample after running water 30 seconds.
2. Test results from resampling indicated primary source of lead was from the plumbing fixture which proved to be the faucet.
3. The fixtures in the affected housing units in the 8000, 9100, and 9900 areas were replaced with non-metallic fixtures.
4. PW announced that the department would sample for lead in any of the housing units in the 8000 and 9900 areas that requested a test.

Health effects of lead. Lead is a common metal found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, pewter and water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much of it enters your body. Lead builds up in the body over many years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Amounts of lead that won't hurt adults can slow down normal mental and

physical development of growing bodies. Also, a child at play often comes into contact with sources of lead contamination, like dirt and dust that rarely affect an adult. It is important to wash children's hands and toys often, and try to make sure they only put food into their mouths.

Lead in drinking water. Although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, lead in drinking water can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with water. It is estimated that drinking water can make up to 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

Lead enters drinking water primarily because the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome plated brass faucets, and at times, pipes made of lead that connect your house to the water main (service lines).

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon after returning from work or school, can contain high levels of lead.

Steps you can take in the home to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.

- Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has stood for more than 6 hours. Flushing the tap means running the cold water faucet until the water gets noticeably colder, usually about 15 to 30 seconds,
- Do not to cook with, or drink water from the hot water tap. Hot water can dissolve lead more quickly than cold water. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold water tap and heat it on the stove;
- Remove loose lead solder and debris from the plumbing by removing the faucet strainers from all taps and running the water for 3 to 5 minutes. Thereafter, periodically remove the strainers and flush out any debris that has accumulated;
- Purchase or lease a home water treatment device to remove lead. Home treatment devices are limited because each unit treats only the water that flows from the faucet to which it is connected, and all of the devices require periodic maintenance and replacement. Devices such as reverse osmosis systems or distillers can effectively remove lead from your drinking water. Some activated carbon filters may reduce lead levels at the tap, however, all lead reduction claims should be investigated. Be sure to check the actual performance of a specific home treatment device before and after installing the unit;
- Purchase, for drinking and cooking, bottled water that is certified by the New York State Department of Health.

Fort Drum Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report

The New York State Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. **The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination of the source water, it does not mean that the water delivered to consumers is, or will become contaminated.**

The source water assessment has rated these wells as having medium-high susceptibility to microbials, metals, cations / anions (minerals), nitrates, herbicides / pesticides, petroleum products and industrial solvents. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of permitted discharge facilities (industrial/commercial facilities that discharge wastewater into the environment), and associated industrial activity in the assessment area.

Continued vigilance in compliance with water quality protection as well as continued monitoring and enforcement will help protect groundwater quality. A copy of the assessment can be obtained by contacting the supplier of water.

Fort Drum Biofilm Variance

The NYSDOH does not require Fort Drum to publicly notify its residents when the MCL for total coliforms is exceeded. Fort Drum was granted this variance on 1 May 1996, because contaminants detected in the drinking water originated from non-hazardous bacteria growing on the lining of the pipes and not from the water source. This biological film does not present a health risk. Some of the conditions of this variance include executing a control plan, increased bacteriological monitoring, and public notification. The detection of harmful bacteria in Fort Drum's drinking water still requires public notification. Additionally, any detection of bacteria in Fort Drum's drinking water is required to be included in this report.

Administrative Orders

Administrative Consent Order SDWA-02-2003-8081 was issued on January 27, 2004 and found that Fort Drum violated 40 C.F.R. Part 141, Subpart E, Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR) Rule by failing to monitor for the 12 chemical contaminants in the Screening Survey for List 1; electronically report the results to EPA; and to make these results available to the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and the general public. In compliance with this Administrative Order, Fort Drum submitted a written plan and schedule bringing Fort Drum into compliance with the UCMR Rule requirements defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 141, Subpart E. As ordered, Fort Drum complied with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 141.201 and § 141.153(f) to notify the public of this failure to monitor and report. This notice was published in the "Fort Drum Blizzard" on February 26, 2004. In compliance with the Administrative Order, Fort Drum complied with the requirement of 40 C.F.R. § 141.207 to notify persons served by the system of the availability of the results of the UCMR monitoring and has reported the UCMR monitoring reports in this Consumer Confidence Report (**Refer to Table 2**)

Water Conservation Measures

Although our area is very fortunate to have access to a water supply which more than meets our demands, conservation efforts by both the city and the consumer are prudent in deterring increasing costs. As a consumer, you can participate in this water conservation effort. The following are some ideas, which can be directly applied to your individual homes:

- 1) Use water-saving, flow-restricting shower heads and low flow faucets (aerators);
- 2) Repair dripping faucets and toilets that seem to flush by themselves;
- 3) Water your garden and lawn only when necessary. Remember that a layer of mulch in the flower beds and garden is not only aesthetically pleasing but will help retain moisture;
- 4) Water your lawn after 6:00 p.m., this prevents water loss due to evaporation;
- 5) When washing your car don't let the hose run continuously; and
- 6) When brushing your teeth, shaving or shampooing avoid running the water unnecessarily

Public Involvement

Information concerning drinking water system changes and the opportunity to provide input on decisions that affect drinking water may be presented at regularly scheduled bimonthly Community Action Council meetings or at a town hall meeting. Before holding a town hall meeting, an educational flyer would be distributed to all effected housing units allowing ample time for participation.

Questions Concerning this Report

Year 2004 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report on Fort Drum's Tap Water, PWS ID #NY 2212214

This proponent of this Annual Water Quality Report is the Fort Drum Department of Public Works (DPW). For questions concerning this report, please contact DPW at (315) 772-4945.